NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, NORSE PRINCE AND PROPRIETOR.

DYPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST Volume XXXII No. 96

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broatrest - FANGHON, Matines at 134 o'Clock.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixt WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.-CROWN DIAM

DODWORTH HALL, 505 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTS WILL PREFORM HIS MIRACLES.—L'ESCAMATRUE AND HIS FAIRY SINGUIS BEEN MAILDES AT TWO O'Clock.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth IRVING HALL, Irving place. -GRAND VOCAL AND IN

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRELS, 556 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Remogram Emperate Ments, Singues, Damcing and Burlingum. The Black Cook—Esselies Opena with German Accest.

KRLLT & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Turke Songs, Dances. Econs Reactives, Bullesques, &c.—Chiore-Leon.—Madagasca Ballet Thours—Norma—Ict L'un Parle Français.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Fronty-fourth street.—Gairpin & Creisty's Minstrels.— Eviliopian Minstrelsy, Ballada, Bullsques, &c.—Twe Bond Bossers—Blader Crook. Matines at 3% o'Clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Control Vocaline. Name Minterext. Bullesques, Ballet Diversissament. Ac.—The River Bats of New York. Matines 12% o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, at Machanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Is a Variety of Light and Laugharle Entertainments.-The Fenale Clerks of Washington. Mathee at 24 o'Clock.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETRIOPIAN MIN THELSY, BALLADS AND BULLESQUES.—STREETS OF BROOKLY. Satince at 2% o'Clock.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall corner of wenty-third street and Broadway, at 7%.—Moving Miraton of the Priority's, PROGRESS—SEXTY MANSIFICENT CORNER, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 519 Proadway.—
HEAD AND RIGHT AND OF PROMST—THE WASHINGTON
THIN-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART.
LEIGHBURG DAILY. Open from 6 A.M. IIII 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 6, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that is order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight "clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

The news by the cable is dated last evening Hr. Derrail's budget gives general astisfaction. The coath of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is confirmed. Colonel Molvor, formerly a United States army officer, had been captured in the fight with the Fenians seen Dublin. The North German Parliament will adjourn on the 15th inst. The Prossian government is about to raise a loan of 30,000,000 thalers. The cotton market was inactive, and closed quiet in

change in the provision markets.

Consels closed stoady at 91 for money. United States five twenty bonds advanced 16, and closed at 75 in London. They were selling at 75 in Frankfort, and

Our special European correspondence, by mail, dated in Paria, Vienna and Peath, contains matter of much in-least relative to the prospects of the permanency of the Sonaparte dynasty in France and the probability of the Hapsburgs reconstructing the Austrian empire on its ancient pivot basis, Hungary. BThe health of the Prince Imperial of France has sue-

ined a severe shock by his recent illness, and his gen aral delicacy of constitution gives omen, it is said, of an early death. It is thought that he will not outlive his ther for any lengthened period, if indeed he is not the father and son the succession to the Bonaparte throne, should it remain, will vest in Prince Napoleon, and our correspondent goes on to show how he might become very acceptable to the French nation, netwith-standing his acknowledged shortcomings.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria enjoyed a

very gradifying reception in Pressburg, the ancient capital, and Peath during his viest to Hungary. His n as King of Hungary is likely to be a br

popular ovation.

In Vienna the most marked official attentio being paid to the Italian Minister, while the coolness shown towards the Russian representative was just as decided. It is thought that the Austrian empire will go to a speedy and complete dissolution should it not be immediately knit together by a sharp war with either Russia or Prussia; a contest with Russia on the eastern frontier being the most likely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills to facilitate the payment of taxes by railroad companies and authorizing the opening of Lafayette avenue, in Brooklyn, were advanced to a third reading. Bills authorizing the general appropriation for the support of the State government, and the preparation of a manual for the use of the Constitutional Convention stitutional Convention; authorizing the New York Super visors to reconsider the action refunding certain taxes to banks; incorporating the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, and to amend the law regulating pilot-age in the port of New York were passed.

age in the port of New York were passed.

The Assembly amendment to the bill incorporating the Soldiers' Messenger Company was concurred in. A resolution was adopted calling upon Judge Connolly, of New York, for information in relation to the charges of the Metropolitan Police Board. In the evening session the Eight Hour Labor bill was considered in committee of the whole and progress was reported. Bills to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths; to amend the set to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad; and to provide for an way and Seventh Avenue Railroad; and to provide for an honorable testimonial to New York volunteers, were

In the Assembly the Broadway Surface Railroad bil was passed by a vote of 70 to 37. The bills authorizing was passed by a vote of 70 to 37. The bills authorizing the construction of a railroad in avenue C, and incorporating the East River Bridge Company were also passed. In the evening session, bills in relation to public parks in Brooklyn, and for the further protection of female employes in New York were passed. Bills for the protection of Reman Catholic children in New York, and for the better protection of persons travelling on Fourth avenue were reported.

THE CITY.

Collector Smythe has issued a circular to the merchants of the city requesting them to visit and insp his new public stores.

his new public stores.

At a mass meeting of tenants and rent payers of the
Twenty-second ward last evening, a petition was adopted
and ordered to be sent to the Legislature praying relief
from exorbitant rents, the pernicious system of agencies
and the evils of sub-letting. A draft of a bill to be
considered the Legislature was also presented, but it was
not considered necessary to send it to that body.

The various radical republican district associations of the various radical republican district associations as the baid primary elections last night of delegates the city held primary elections last night of delegates to the convention at Syracuse. Sixty-three delegates and the same number of alternates were chosen. The mammoth steamer Great Eastern is due at this

Jacob Gosche, the property man of the Academy of Music, who was severely injured by the recent explosion in that building, is frightfully disfigured, and lies in a

very precarious condition.

Mr. Felix Campbell, one of the Brooklyn Fire Commissioners, was examined before Justice Buckley yesterday in that city, on a charge of having caused false alarms of fire to be rung. The further hearing was set

own for Friday next.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I, in the case of nerick Founcily vs. the Contral Park, and North and

ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND A SERVICE

East River Railroad Company, the jury returned a ver-dict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,500. The action was brought for the benefit of the surviving minor of dren of William Brophy, who was killed by being pu

In the Common Pleas, part 1, yesterday, in the case of Margaret Ambrose vs. Margaret Byrnes, for damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in consequence of de-fendant neglecting to keep her house in proper repair, the jury returned a verdict of \$1,000 damages for

The General Transstiantic Company's mail steamship Europe, Captain Lomeire, will sail from pier 50 North river, at eight o'clock this morning, for Brest and Havre. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at six

The fine steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, of the Inman line, will sail at noon to-day from pier 45 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Ireland will close at the Post Office at half-past ten

The National Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship England, Captain Grace, one of the finest vessels of this line, will leave pier 47 North river, at noon to-day,

The Hamburg American Packot Company's steamship Saxonia, Captain Hanck, will sail from Hoboken at twelve o'clock M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock

The steamship Atlantic, Captain Hoyer, will sail at sleven o'clock A. M. to day for Southampton and Bremen

from pier 45 North river.

The popular steamship General Grant, Captain Couch, of the Cromwell line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star Line steamship Montgomery, Captain Faircloth, will sail from pier 13 North river at three o'clock P. M. to-day for New Oricans.

The steamship Missouri, of the Star line, will leave pier 46 North river, at three P. M. to-day for New Oricans.

The Empire Line sidewheel steamship San Jacinto Captain Atkins, will sail from pier 13 North river, three P. M. to-day for Savannah, connecting at that port with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points

The steamship Quaker City or some other popular steamship, of Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier East river, at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, con-necting at that port for all points on the South Carolina

The stock market advanced yesterday, and close

steady. Gold closed at 133.

The fluctuations and final fall in the price of gold year. The fluctuations and final fall in the price of god yes-terday unsettled the general merchandise market, and our commercial reporter cites numerous important changes in value, both in imported and domestic com-modities. As a general thing the markets were quiet, and the volume of business was mode-The unfavorable turn of the cable
precipitated a further decline in
which has touched a lower point,
eve than at any time since the first stage of the war, when it first began to ascend. On change ther was a much more active movement in breadstuffs, both flour and wheat were decidedly higher—the for 10 to 15 cents and the latter 3 to 5 cents. Corn was visions were dull and heavy, almost without excep Preights were quiet. Naval atores were generally quie but firm. Petroleum was dull and heavy. Wool was

Our Mexican advices, coming by way of Havana and dated at Vera Grar on the 19th uttime, repeal the rumor published yesterday of the defeat of Ecosbede at Queri-tare. Maximilian and Marquez are further reported to be returning to the capital, and Miramon and Contille are in pursuit of the effemy. Trovino is said to have pronounced for Oriega, and the troops in Tamacijos are said to have refused to join Juares's forces at the front and to have declared for the sovereignty and indepen

and to have declared for the sovereignty and independence of their own State.

We have files from Turks' Islands dated at Grand Turk to the 16th of March. There was a great scarcity of water. The royal Gasetic reports the salt market thus:—The demand for our staple continues to be very limited. From Salt Cay and Cockbourn Harbor we learn that the pans are making, and many of these at this cay which were cleaned early are in a forward condition. Price, 15th to 13th to.

n the United States Senate in extraordinary seemen, yesterday, a petition of the Veteran Corps of California, asking payment for transportation to their homes, was referred. The Secretary of the Interior was by resolution requested to inform the Senate if Lewis V. Bogy was at present in the employment of that department. Mr. Summer gave notice that he would call up a resolution to extraordinary forms. of repeated drunkenness on the floor. The Senate then west into executive session. Levell H. Rousseau was confirmed as Brigadier General in the regular army by a body; that all the acts of these two Congresses

The bill of complaint, with the prayer for an injunction against Andrew Johnson and General Ord to restrain them perpetually from executing the reconstruction and supplementary acts, was presented in the Supreme Court resterday by Judge Sharkey and Robert J. Weiker, and an application to file it was entered. The application a application to me it was o

General Scholed's order providing for registration in Virginia has been issued. All registrars are to be ap-pointed by the general on the recommendation of a board of army officers, and must be either officers of the army or loyal citizens of high character.

Rock, yesterday, a resolution was passed asking the re-moval of the cotton tax, and a committee was appointed to visit Washington in order to further the project. The convention then adjourned size die.

convention then adjourned size die.

Governor Geary gave a reception at his residence it
Harrisburg last night on temperance principles, a repas-being prepared at which no liquor was served.

The schooner Lydia Ann experienced heavy weather recently in Lake Ontario, and Thomas Vance, the mate.

the yawl to rescue him, but getting in the trough of the sea he was unable to return to the vessel and was left to the mercy of the waves. Our Japan files contain a lengthy description of ho

racing at Yokohama, under the suspices of the Yokohama Race Club and the Japanese government. The racing is said to have been very exciting.

An article headed "Our Financial Danger," in

another column, will be read with interes The whole volunteer force of Canada - has been pla

The reported massacre at Fort Buford is discredted

A Step Towards Municipal Retrencha

We see from a recent report of the Board of Excise that the receipts from licenses for sell-ing liquor in the Metropolitan district for the year ending the 30th of March is \$1,283,854. This is something on the credit side of our municipal account. It is a beginning, and a fair one, in the way of retrenchment. Just see what it will do towards the payment of our police expenditure. In the city and county tax levies for 1867 the following are the appropriations made under that head:-General expenses, pay of the force, &c., county tax levy, \$2,531,247; contingent expenses tax levy, \$8,500; election expe station houses and telegraph, city tax levy, \$73,000. Total, \$2,612,747. The million and quarter collected under the Excise law rill pay half of this, so the Legislature can cut down the tax levies on these items just one

A Good Bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cornell in our Legislature making it a criminal offence for any person connected with any telegraph company to violate the confidence involved in private despatches. With an amendment providing a proper penalty for the tapping of telegraph wires for the purpose of unlawfully intercepting despatches, the bill ought to pass; and a general law of the same character from Congress is needed for the protection alike of telegraph companies and their cus tomers and the public against dishonest inside agents and outside rogues.

Before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday William L. Sharkey and Robert J. Walker, in behalf of the State of Mississippi, appeared with their bill of com-plaints and petition (printed in full in yesterplaints and petition (printed in full in yester-day's HERALD) praying a perpetual injunction against the execution of the laws of Congress recently enacted for the reconstruction of the rebel States. Whatever the object may be, this memorial embodies all the old preposter-ous Southern twaddle of State sovereignty and reserved State rights, including the right of secession, the right of rebellion and the right, after rebelling, to return untouched to the rights of the Union.

After reciting the several acts and compacts whereby Mississippi became a State of the Union the petitioners contend that their State thus became possessed of certain irrevocable State rights which the late rebellion has not disturbed. "The said State admits that by the wrongful acts of part of her citizens, and the neglect of the federal authorities to protect the loyal, her government became temporarily disorganized in reference to its relations with the federal government; but she claims that this evil has been corrected in the proper manner by the people of the State," and that if in the premises her proceedings have been somewhat irregular, they are still above the reach of Congress, in being the acts of the sovereign people of Mississippi. She next complains of these acts of an unconstitutional Congress, whereby she and nine other sovereign States, while denied representation in Congress, are taxed and subjected to a military despotism so utterly regardless of State rights that it "annihilates the State governments' concerned. Next, as the complainant (Mississippl) charges, that President Johnson, notwithstanding his vetoes, will enforce these acts of Congress unless restrained by the Court, depriving the States and people concerned of their most sacred rights, and producing "a train of irreparable mischiefs that may not be corrected for years," it is urged upon the Court that "public policy, the good order of society and the safety of the people call loudly for speedy redress."

Reduced to plain English Mesers. Sharkey and Walker's argument amounts to this: that the war against the Union by Mississippi and her confederate States, under a foreign government for four long years, involving the sacrifice of three bundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers and sailors to disarm this hostile coalition, was only "a temporary disorganisation," or nothing more, constitutionally considered, than an election riot; that the insurgent league of States in being disarmed were restored to "the constitution as it was" and to their rights as they were before the war, and that since the surrender of their rebel armies the acts of every Congress from which said States have been excluare unconstitutional, null and vold; that, in short, under the constitution, two States or ten States, or more, may, under a foreign government, fight to destroy the Union for four years or twenty years, and on finding that the Union is too strong for them they may fall back upon their constitutional rights and return to the Union just as if nothing had happened and

with nothing to pay.

This is substantially the argument of W. L. Sharkey and R. J. Walker in behalf of an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the President and his subordinate officers from the execution of these Southern reconstruction laws of Congress. They ask that the Supreme Court shall declare these laws unconstitutional and therefore void; that the Thirty-ninth Conlate rebel States being excluded from any voice therein; that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is a nullity; that each State, therefore, is still free to reestablish slavery, and that as none of the excluded States had any voice in the question of the war debt of the Union, they are under no obligations to assist in paying it; that what they did under President John ruction they did voluntarily, but that recognizing no constitutional amendment on he subject of the war debt, they are not bound even by their promises to Mr. Johnson, inas-much as both President and Congress are sub-

ect to State sovereignty. On appearing yesterday before the Supreme Court to submit this bill of complaints and this prayer for an injunction, Judge Sharkey was promptly met by the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Stanbery, with the remark that the first thing in order was to obtain leave to file the bill, and the desired, at the earlies possible moment (in behalf of the United States), to object to it. Judge Sharkey replied that that was the metion he made-leave to file his bill. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving as it did the important and delicate question of the constitutionality of Congressional legislation. But he desired an early decision, as much mischief might result from delay. Mr. Stanbery was ready to resist the granting of the leave. Judge Sharkey filed his application, and the question

went over until next motion day, Friday next. The presumption is that the application will be denied by the Court on the ground of no jurisdiction. We cannot imagine how any other decision can be reached. The petition, therefore, may result in a great service to the South and the whole country in setting this question of reconstruction beyond any further legal quibbles and obstructions; and this perhaps, may be the real object of the petitioners. The arguments of the opposing coun sel, the opinions of the differing Judges, and the ruling opinion, which will probably be de-livered by Chief Justice Chase, will, at all events, from the gravity of the subjec be waited for with the deepest interest by all parties throughout the length and breadth of

The Constitutional Convention Nominations There are indications that both the republicans and democrats are going to nominat strongest partisans and most confirmed old party backs as delegates at large to the State stitutional Convention. The cry that the privilege of electing thirty-two delegates, livided equally between the two political as, would secure the services of sound, able and independent men in the Convention, turns out to be all humbug, and as the success of all who are nominated on this general ticket is secured in advance, the leaders are availing themselves of the chance to put land has the effect of giving confidence. It forward men who are destitute of any of the qualities of statesmanship and who will act in the Convention as mere party tools. Thus a provision that might really have been of great benefit to the people is likely to be turned by the unscrupulousness of politicians into a direct evil.

as to the true cause of the defeat of the repub-lican candidates in Connecticut. Republican journals lay all sorts of flattering unction to their easily satisfied souls. One finds that the sad result is due to the fact that the State keeps disfranchised a portion of her republican citizens—meaning the niggers. This is equivalent to saying that there were not enough republican voters, which of course is true, though trite. From another source we hear that the whole trouble is due to something that Mr. Sumner once said on some unmentioned occasion. These are but samples of the explanations given, all of which show the wonderful aptitude of partisans for seeking in out of the way places things that lie directly under their noses. But the folly of the republican explanations is wisdom by comparison with the utterances and acts of the democrats. These latter see in Connecticut nothing less than signs of a great coming change in popular sentiment, and argue from it an early repudiation by the people of the dominant party. They are firing democratic cannon everywhere, and lessening the present small number of their voters by blowing some to pieces out of the very extravagance of ecstasy. Names not recently much mentioned are also proudly paraded once more, and long hidden heads are pushed up into sight-heads that, on account of their coppery character, were judiciously kept so well concealed during the canvass that the voters forgot that such things could be.

On the part of the democrats this is an old blunder, They made it in this State in 1862 over their success with Seymour. That was a perilous time. John Van Buren came to Fort Washington twice in those gloomy days to consult with us as to what should be done. We saw that there was one chance for the party. The republicans were then weak-kused, shaky in purpose, and had made great blun-ders in the conduct of the war. We told the departed Prince that he must put his candidate before the people on a sound war platform—that the party must stand straight on the great national question and outbid the republicans themselves for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Our advice was taken, and Seymour went in with a rush. But he purblind democracy did not understand its own victory. In spite of all the facts it interclaration against the war, and acting on that interpretation it fell into irretrievable rain in the encessding canvam. The democracy is now only doing over again in the case of Conown State; and the result will be the same; for no amount of warning will open the eyes of those who wilfully refuse to see.

We can tell these partisans that the result in Connecticut is neither a turning of the tide against the republican party nor the result of any such recondite causes as republicans them-selves allege. The whole explanation of the result in Connecticut lies, as Demosthenes might have said, in three words. Those words are-Barnum! Barnum! Barnum! It is a case of Barnum through and through. The defeat of the republican ticket was an expression of the moral sense of an intelligent and upright community. The party managers made a nomination that was an insult to the voters—that outraged their ideas of the proprieties, not to say the decencies, of political life, and they not only against the one candidate, but against the whole ticket. The one bad name corrupted all. The republican party is, perhaps, not so vigorous in Connecticut as in some other States. It is strong enough, however, for ordinary occasions, and may stand some very bad nominations; but it was not strong enough to stand Barnum. That worst of all po ations carried it down like a mills And there is only this one fact to be seen in the result of the Connecticut election.

Treasury Financial State

The April statement of the public debt and finances, taken from the reports of the Secre-tary of the Treasury, which we published yes-terday, is on the whole encouraging. The debt has been reduced over two hundred and nine millions the past year—that is, in April, 1866, it was \$2,827,793,895, and now it \$2,663,173,372. But the Treasury has on hand \$105,956,477 in gold and \$34,328,826 in cur-rency making the debt, less cash, \$2,523,-

Flattering as we admit this statement to be we must not forget that there are a great many demands upon the Treasury still unset tled, and many more growing out of the ex-travagant legislation of the last Congress, for counties and other things, which may swell the debt above the amount named. We must see what will be the amount required to meet the reckless appropriations of Congress and how much the revenue may be dir under the late modification of the tariff and revenue laws before we can decide as to the exact sum of our indebtedness. We shall know more about it by the time Congress gets to work next winter. We hope that Congress, by practising greater economy, will then be able to lighten the burden of taxation and provide for the gradual extinguishment of the debt.

The portion of the debt not bearing interes \$417,225,334, leaving the debt on which we pay interest \$2,106,202,736. This non-interest earing debt is the legal tender and fraction currency. Now, the interest-bearing debt could be decreased three hundred millions more, leaving it little over \$1,800,000,000, by simply withdrawing the national bank cur-rency and substituting in its place legal tenders. These legal tenders would buy up and cancel the three hundred millions of bo now deposited by the banks as security for their circulation, and would not add a dollar to the whole volume of currency now affoat.

With regard to the specie reserve in the Treasury, we recommend the Secretary to let t accumulate. Two hundred millions nstead of one hundred millions, would have the happiest effect in bringing about specie payments. It would give a sense of security and of confidence in the ability of the government and country to return to specie pay-ments, just as the reserve in the Bank of Eng-

would certainly have the effect of bringing down the premium on gold. Let Mr. McCul-loch, then, husband his gold in the Treasury, instead of putting it on Wall street for gambling operations and to accommodate foreign bullion traders. If he has the ability and acts visely he may by the time Congress meets in ber do a great deal toward raising the credit of the government and bringing about specie paymenta.

Our most recent cable and mall intelligence lating to the affairs of France and Germany has been full of importance. The game be-tween the two arch diplomatists of modern times loses none of its interest, and the results become less and less doubtful. The debates in the French Chambers and the sentiments expressed by Count Bismarck in the North erman Parliament reveal the anxiety of France on the one hand, and the vigor, determination and hopefulness of Germany on the other. Count Bismarok's schemes for the present are all successful; Napoleon's schemes, all or nearly all, are failures. The Northern gains upon the Southern rival step by step. Every move on the political chees board points to the triumph of Prussia and the humiliation of France. At the commencement of the late German war the twenty-nine millions of Prussia were too small to allow her to be named as even a possible rival to France Now, however, Count Bismarck, or rather his twenty-nine millions, but of forty millions of a high-spirited and hopeful people, and knows he has but to wait to see the forty millions wollen to fifty millions, and to find himself at the head of a united Germany. The late war, which promised France so much, has resulted only in favor of Prussia and the unity of the Fatherland. The letter from our special correspondent, which we printed in yesterday's HERALD, indicates the abandonment by Napoleon of his ambitious schemes on the Rhine and a disposition to encourage the unity of the Iba-rian peninsula. Whether this new project shall ctually be entered upon, and whether it shall be fruitful, or the reverse, of glory to Napoleon and France, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, with the growing strength of his most prominent rival abroad, with the keenness of the opposition, the resignation of favorite minis ters and other increasing troubles at home, the Napoleonic star does not appear to brighten

Governor Fenton has two important bills at present before him for his consideration—the bill to authorise the construction of a surface railroad on Broadway, and the bill to increase the way passenger fare on the New York Cen-trel Railroad. The former was once passed and vetoed by Governor Seymour; the latter has been twice killed by Governor Fenton himself. Great interest is felt in the question what will the Governor do in reference to these two measures? It is very certain that if he should sign either of them it will be all over with him as a successful politician in the State hereafter. Every person regards the Broadway railroad as a job, and out of all the people in the State nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand will suspect the dis-interestedness of the Executive sipproval of what is termed the "big thing." To sign the Central Railroad Fare bill now would be on the part of Fenton a backing down, the motives of which would be open to grave suspicion. He should veto the latter bill upon one broad ground, namely—that the Central Railroad is authorized by its charter to collect two cents a mile, in gold or its equivalent, for its way passenger fare, and that and entirely unnecessary. If the Central Rail-road bill should be defeated in the executive chamber the directors of that corporation should immediately proceed to collect their way fare in gold or its equivalent, as the wellers of New York sell their wares, and as they are fully empowered to do under the

We therefore advise Governor Fenton, for his own sake, to veto both these bills at once. If he should sign either of them he will seriously jeopardize his present popularity and his future prospects.

New Atlantic Cables-The United States Laws

Relating to Telegraph Lines. We publish to-day the general law passed by the last Congress to autho rize and fa construction of telegraph lines in the United States, and the special act of the present Con gress giving power to the American Atlantic Cable Company, which contemplates the laying of a cable between New York and Portugal y way of Bermuda and the Azores, to land and operate their line on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The former law gives ample authority to any telegraph company that may be legally incorporated to build telegraph lines in any part of the country, and the latter we do not understand as granting any special privileges or monopoly of the Atlantic coast to the association in favor of which it was enacted. It is therefore left free to the enter prise of the people to undertake the construc-tion of as many Atlantic cables as they may please, and it is very proper that competition should thus be invited and encouraged.

The need of more than one Atlantic cable i iready felt and acknowledged, and the prospec is that we shall soon have two or three compe ing lines to Europe. In addition to the Bermuda and Asores undertaking a new enterprise is about to be started for laying a cable between Brest and New York, so as to directly connect Paris and New York. This company, which is already organized, is composed of men of capital in Boston and this city, and it contemplates a great advance and improvement in the telegraphic business. The principle is now established that with perfect insulation and sufficiently powerful batteries and electro-magnets the communication tance, and this New York and Paris Cable Company are said to have secured an important improvement upon the old Morse batteries and instruments, and to feel confident of their ability to send messages direct from San Francisco to Paris without rewriting. It is also sected that with their improvements they can ransmit nearly ten times as many words per minute as the old batteries can send, and that their system will work an entire reform in the business of telegraphing. They contemplate constructing laud and cable lines all round

and through the United States, so that cable despatches can be sent by them direct from San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans or other points to Paris without rewriting This will be a wonderful advance in the tele-graphic science, and will, if entirely successful, throw the old lines comparatively into disuse.

The Late Theatrical Burnings

Among all the confiagrations with which the city has been visited for the past few years occurred in the various theatrical establishments. Commencing with the disastrous fire which destroyed the Museum and a vast amount of property adjoining, we have had a succession of burning theatres to recount. The destruction of the American theatre on Broadway was followed by that of the old Academy of Music. The New Bowery theatre went next. Then more recently the fire at Win-ter Garden totally demelished that house and came very near carrying the Southern Hotel with it. By providential circumstances the fire at the new Academy on Monday evening resulted only in severely damaging a few em-ployes of the buildings. At Niblo's not long ago a fire broke out amid the scenery, but happily with no fatal result. It is horrible to think how many thousand lives are thus placed onstantly in peril through the gross negligence and carelessness of the employes or the mana-gers. It is somewhat curious that these burn-ings have not been thoroughly investigated with a view to ascertain their origin. A most vigorous examination should be made into this matter. From all the facts that have been elicited there can be little doubt that the cause of these fires is attributable to carelessness. and probably a reckless parsimony on the part of the managers. Had the fire which destroyed the old Academy of Music occurred twenty minutes sooner the lives of more than a thousand people who had just left the house after the opera of La Juive had concluded would have been in imminent danger, and hundreds of that vast crowd would probably have been sacrificed. With regard to the fire at the Winter Garden it is known that one of the employes smelt something burning on the the employes smelt something burning on the night previous. There is no doubt, therefore, that the fire was smouldering all night and probably commenced when the house was filled with people. Next morning the manager was driven out of his room in his dressing gown by the smoke and fire, losing his watch in his hasty retreat. Now, it is evident that if there were watchmen about the building, as there should have been, the fire would have been discovered hours before it broke out so fiercely and the building might have been

In the theatres of Paris and London there is a regular fire paired day and night. Why should we not have the same in New York? A vigitant watch in all public establishments would provide against the danger of fire. In the Hanand establishment we have a regularly the HERALD establishment we have a regularly organised fire department, sleepless and slways vigilant, and to their exertions the safety of the whole block between Broadway and Nassau street was mainly indebted during the burning of the Museum. Why should not our theatres be similarly be similarly protected? It is only because the managers, through a foolish economy and indifference to human life, neglect to provide the necessary means of protection. It was among the old rookeries of the Five Points; among the old rookeries of the Five Points; but a polloeman accounted for the exception by the fact that some portion of the occupants of these dwellings were always awake and moving about; therefore if a fire showed itself anywhere it was immediately discovered and put down. So it would be with the theatres if a vigilant pairol was employed and kept always around these dangerously inflammable always around these dangerously inflammable tion is adopted in other countries, and we see no reason why the lives of people who frequent theatres here should be exposed from negli-

gence in this respect. French Iron-Clade.

It would appear from the statements of our correspondent in Paris that Napoleon is ac-tively engaged in the French navy yards in building iron-clads, probably with a pros-pective view towards events which may fol-low the grand Exposition, which just now looks like a spasmodic attempt to divert at-tention from some future hostile schemes, and which also promises to be more of a failure than a success, whether we look upon it in a scientific or a diplomatic sense. For the last fifteen years Napoleon has been experiment-ing upon an iron-clad navy, constructing and ing vessel after vessel as every new idea turned up. If England turned out anything superior to the latest French idea in naval architecture there was an immediate attempt made to imitate or excel it. And so with England. The rivalry was coequal. Yet neither of these countries have been able to compete with us in the construction of iron-clads. Before the rebellion we had comparatively no navy—of iron vessels, at least, we made but an insignificant show—yet when the emergency came upon us our iron-clad fleet sprung up, even as it were from the water, to teach older nations what the energy of this new country, with its active people, drawing vitality from a fresh and invigorating atmos-

phere, could accomplish.

It is but the other day that the first steamship on the Pacific line between California and China and Japan arrived at San Francisco, and her news was telegraphed instantly to this city and conveyed by cable to England in less than four weeks from the date of the news in Japan. Yet we made very little excite about it. We have become accustomed to this kind of progress. If the speculators in Wall street would direct their attention to and employ their capital in advancing practical lines of communication, which must result in great prosperity to the country, how much better it would be than coquetting with chimerical en-terprises and wild cat schemes. It would certainly be more patriotic to invest their capital in works which cannot fall to advance the general progress of the nation, of which there are plenty always inviting the profitable employ-ment of money, such as railroads, facilitating the connection between both sides of the continent, the reclamation of waste lands, of which millions of acres are now lying worthess in the vicinity of almost every city in the Union, waiting to be converted into valuable many other undertakings of absolute utility. which create something for the general good and leave their mark upon the progress of the republic.